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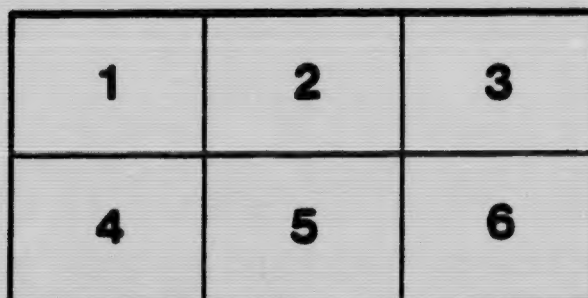
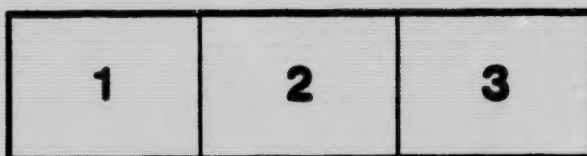
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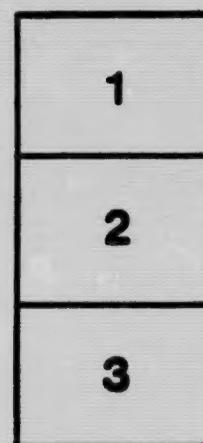
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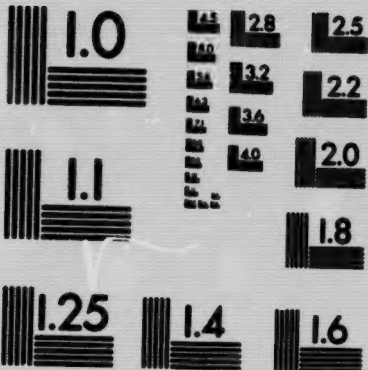
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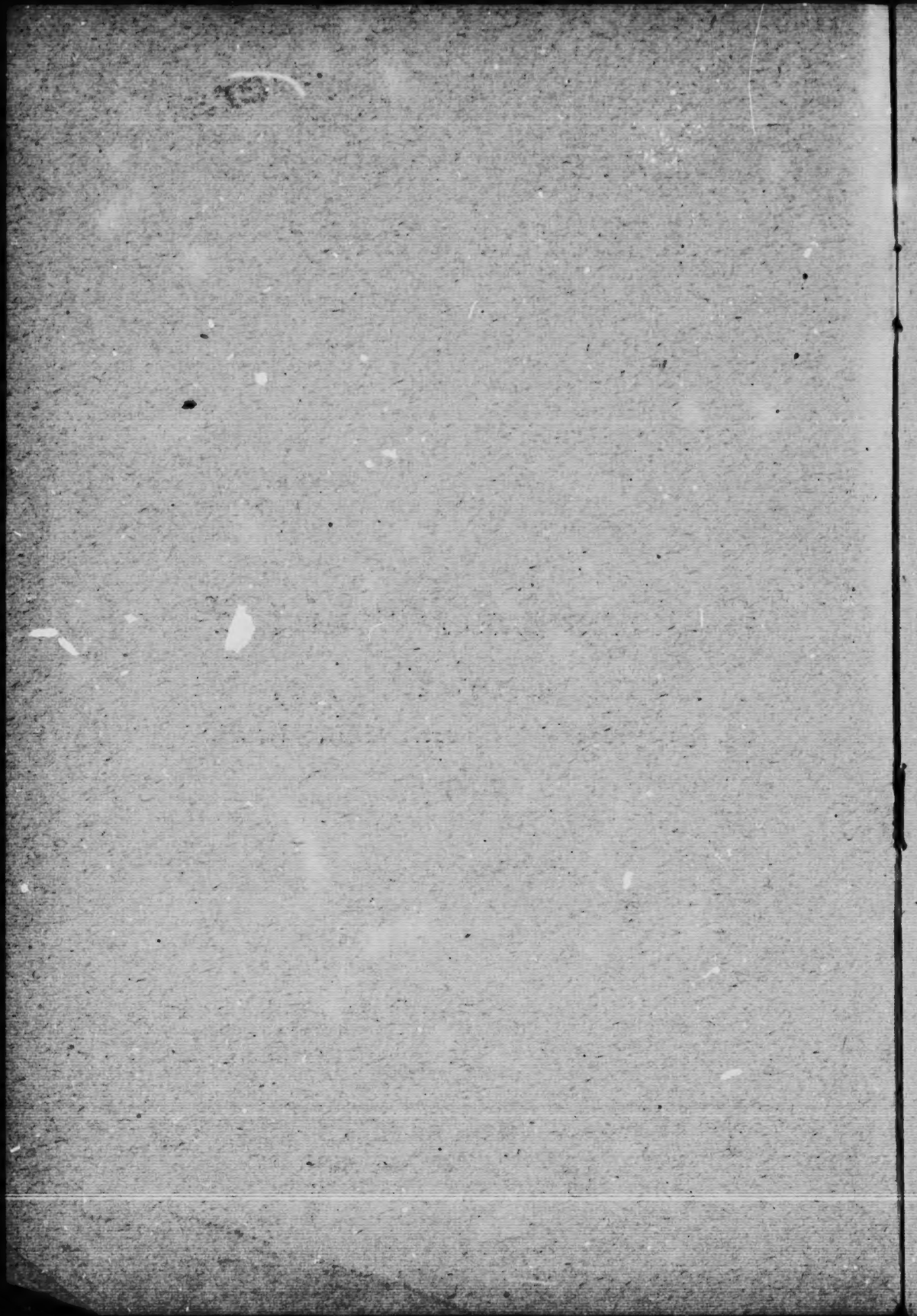
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**Government Permitted
Breach of O.T.A.**

Charge by Hartley Dewart, K.C., M.P.P.

1919

For Additional Copies, Apply to
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36 TORONTO ST. TORONTO



Government Permitted Breach of O. T. A.

CHARGE BY HARTLEY DEWART, K.C., M.P.P.

At his nomination meeting in Royal Templars Hall, Toronto, on October 8th, 1919, Mr. Hartley Dewart, the Provincial Liberal Leader, preferred charges against the Hearst Government of complicity, through its officials on the License Board, in supplying the Jews of South-west Toronto with intoxicating liquor in direct contravention of the Statute. Summarised, the charges are as follows:

- (1) Attempted bribery of the Jewish vote.
- (2) The ceremony of "Kiddush" is a blessing at the evening meal during the festival and does not require the use of strong liquor.
- (3) Wholesale distribution of orders without any precautions.
- (4) No limit to the order; one man obtained six bottles.
- (5) "Vishnick," or cherry brandy, contains 62 per cent. proof spirits. The words "blended brandy" were barred over on the label to conceal its real character.
- (6) A Jewish caretaker signed 400 orders which were accepted.
- (7) Between 3,000 and 5,000 bottles were sold between Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 6 and 7, at noon.
- (8) Barnet Stone, the "special vendor," is the Conservative organizer among the Jews; he was a profiteer, during the war, in clothing.

Report of Speech

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW ELECTORS:

This is something over thirty meetings that I have had the pleasure and privilege of addressing in this campaign. I have attended something like twenty conventions. I expect to attend a few more before the 20th of the month, and I want to say that at every convention and every meeting at which I have had the pleasure of being present, I have found the same splendid feeling of enthusiasm and optimism that I find in this meeting to-night.

On the 26th June we formulated in convention in the City of Toronto a serious and progressive and forward platform and program, not merely for the Liberal Party but for the people of

the Province of Ontario, and I am glad to say that Liberals and Conservatives alike realise that we intend to do something, not merely for a party or a class, but for the people of the Province of Ontario, who need a lead so far as the great issues in this Province are concerned, and especially so far as the questions of moral and social reform are concerned.

One thing that has gratified me more than any other, if I lay to one side for a moment the appreciation of the people of the policy of the party, is the character of the representatives that we are able to offer in nomination; men who stand for the best interests of the community; men who represent all interests of the community; men who are determined not merely to serve a party or a class but to give the best that is in them to serve the people.

And when I find in the City of Toronto men like my friend Controller O'Neill who is willing to give the people in a larger sphere the benefit of his ripened experience; when I find men like my friend Jim Cane who also will give of his service to the country and help to retire a Minister who has proved himself indolent and somnolent; when I find young men like my friends Col. Cooper and Capt. Ramsden—men who have done their best for their country, and a good best it was—when I find that, with them, there are to-day in the ranks of candidates for the Liberal Party in the Province of Ontario ten men with a splendid and glorious war record overseas, I tell you that the Liberal Party need not be ashamed of its position in this Province, of its war record, or the character of the candidates it presents to the people.

Three years ago I came before the people of the City of Toronto in this riding, and you were good enough to honour me with your confidence; three years ago we fought out the battle of the people upon two great issues—the nickel issue, which is still a live issue, though the half dead or dormant sleepers in Queen's Park fail to realise that a volcano is underneath them which is shortly to explode. Not only did we fight upon the question of nickel, but upon the great question which related to the Hydro development of this province, and we pledged ourselves as Liberals then, and we renewed the pledges which had been made by the Liberal Party to support the policy, not of the Government but of the Province of Ontario. And when I find my friend Hearst in his manifesto referring to the Hydro-Electric, but not mentioning one word with reference to Hydro Radials; when I find being put upon the walls "Hydro has saved \$50,000,000 for the Province of Ontario" and subscribing the name of W. H. Hearst, I ask myself and I ask you people of the Province of

Ontario to-night—when the great, critical and crucial fight so far as Hydro Radials was concerned in the City of Hamilton, in the City of Windsor, in the City of Guelph was on—why did not Sir William Hearst send a message out "Support the Hydro Radial" and sign it W. H. Hearst? I was only a humble member of Parliament, but he was the responsible Prime Minister of this Province, and I judge him not by his eleventh hour promises to-day; I judge him not by what has been forced upon him as a result of the campaign that we are waging; I judge him not by what he has said in his manifesto; but I judge him by his failure to realise his duty to the people. I judge him by the fact that this man who is called the 'man of decision' has waited as he always does until the tide has turned, until he decides which way he is going to go. I am glad Alderman Ramsden and Controller Maguire and John O'Neill and Col. Cooper are here to-night to pledge themselves anew to the service of the municipalities, and to see that no Government takes away the credit that another individual is entitled to, and to see that so far as Sir Adam Beck is concerned in this Province, we as representatives will see to it that his hands are upheld and he is given the support he should receive.

I am aware, and you are probably aware too, that so far as I am concerned I have been made the subject of some newspaper observations. I do not take some of them seriously—Whom the Lord loveth, they say, he chasteneth—and I cannot help saying that so far as some of these newspapers are concerned, at bottom they must have a very singular affection for me, judging by the way they treat me editorially. If they would only report a little more of what I say I would thank them more. But I am glad to say that the words of those who have addressed audiences throughout the Province of Ontario have been heard, even where the words of the newspapers have not reached; and I want to say this to certain portions of the newspaper press in this Province, that the fact that certain things have been brought home to the people of this Province that they did not get through the press is a circumstance that the press must regard; and they will find that in the future the people are going to determine the policy of the people and they are not going to take domination from any press or newspaper.

There has been a determined, almost an inspired, attack upon me and upon the policy of the Liberal Party, because when I was elected as leader of that party, I accepted the policy of the Liberal Party in June in its entirety. We then declared as a party in favour of the highest degree of temperance legislation that this Province has the right to enact. We expressed the view of the

party. That was the considered judgment of that convention, and I as leader of the party would not have accepted the leadership if I had not accepted the policy the party had prescribed for me and for the party itself.

But at the same time that we declared our united views as a party in reference to this matter, we said that this was a matter that had been referred to the people by the referendum and that the people had to decide. But we had the courage as a party to say where the party stood. We gave the lead so far as this sentiment was concerned, and we leave it to you—the people—to decide; and when you, the people, have decided, you will have exactly what you ask for; but you will have a law, not like some laws upon the statute books to-day that are not enforced, but you will have that law enforced according to the spirit and fair interpretation of what you the people decide that you want to have.

And yet I find that because a peevish gentleman, who perhaps finds that he has burned some of his bridges behind him, chooses to refer to me as the Rising Hope of the Liquor Interests in this Province, I find that there are some papers that have followed his lead—a religious journal that has sadly fallen from its high estate, a secular journal—the *Evening Star*—which I am afraid is a falling star to-day—and that so far as these journals are concerned they have preferred—though they know the contrary is true—to accept the words of Mr. Rowell and propose to pillory me. Before we are through some other gentlemen will be in the pillory rather than the Leader of the Liberal Party.

Why should these attacks be made. There can be but one reason. Look back to the bye-election of 1916 and what was the position of the Liberal Party at that time? We had a leader—Mr. Rowell—to whom I gave my earnest and conscientious support as leader during the whole time that he was with us. In 1916 Mr. Rowell was in England at the time that the election took place, and I had plenty of advice—advice from different quarters. But I believed at that time, having regard to the great nickel and Hydro-Electric issues, that I could be of service to the country and the city, and I accepted the nomination with which I was honoured upon the motion of one of my good friends who has spoken this evening.

At that time I remember that, so far as the *Evening Star* was concerned, it was very faithful in reporting some of the things I did not say. I was rather surprised so far as the *Star* was concerned. I had been told by its editor that if I ran in opposition to its dicta—he did not use the word dictation—but if I chose to run, I would have to meet with the active opposition of

the *Star*. I told him it did not make very much difference in the judgment I would form.

I was curious at that time to know why he was Conscience Keeper of the Liberal Party in the Province of Ontario. I had surmised that so far as Mr. Rowell was concerned, perhaps there had been an intimacy of relation between him and this attenuated editor that I had not suspected before. But since I have been appointed leader, although I find my friend Mr. Rowell has taken with him most of the records of the office, fortunately he left behind with Mr. Proudfoot such records as related to elections and such records as related to the details in the constituencies; and I find that he forgot to extract from the front of the book the instructions when he went to England in the summer of 1916, and looking at these instructions I find that his instructions in reference to publicity service, both so far as daily and weekly newspapers were concerned, are that articles dealing with subjects being covered in investigations that were then being carried on, to have each dispatch before sent out read by Mr. Atkinson or Mr. McKay or by someone whom they select.

The time is past when particular individuals can revise and dictate the policy of the Liberal Party. I can well understand that those who may not any longer dictate, desire to destroy those whom they cannot control; and I can well understand that the *Evening Star*, after having acquired the subscription list of the defunct *Times* has become a Hearst Journal and proposes to follow Sir William Hearst.

So far as I am concerned I shall be glad of any fair assistance. I welcome the assistance of those who desire to support the policies that we represent. But I do say this, that we are entitled to assistance; we are entitled to have convictions that are honestly placed before the people recorded in a different way from that in which a certain journal has recorded the utterances and the standing of the Liberal Party.

To-day the Liberal Party proposes to do things. To-day the Liberal Party has, as I have said, an advanced policy as far as the Temperance question is concerned, and yet there has been in this Province a determined attempt to bring this liquor question into politics, and to-day it is the one hope of Sir William Hearst that he may so mix the liquor question—the question of the referendum—with the other issues, that he may be able to confuse and confound the minds of the people.

During the last session of the Legislature I insisted that there were matters related to the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act that should be the subject of an investigation.

We were able to get at only the fringe of certain matters that we desired to have investigated because we were given a double-barrelled investigation before the cumbersome Public Accounts Committee at the same time as the white-washing Commission of the Government was proceeding at Osgoode Hall. And in spite of these circumstances we were able, as a result of that investigation, to show scandalous conditions that existed so far as vendors and the vendors' business was concerned. We were able to show that during the "Flu" epidemic the whiskey received from bootleggers was, after having been brought up to a certain strength, doled out to the public at a time when sickness was rampant. We were able to show that so far as other conditions were concerned there was not the regard for the interest of the people that one would expect from any man who had respect for Temperance legislation.

But we have been told that so far as I am concerned I am not an advocate of prohibition and am not likely to preserve its interests except so far as I am compelled to do so, and they talk of Sir William Hearst as a Prohibition Leader and say if prohibition is to be served it is not only necessary to carry the referendum but to carry the premiership.

Let us see where Sir William Hearst stands to-day. I judge a man by the manner in which he proposes to enforce the law. During the last session instead of having the question of the referendum submitted to us as a separate and distinct issue you have had so many questions framed in such a way that the *Globe* and other papers well term the issues you have to decide "the referendum riddle".

Even at the risk of being misunderstood I want to say that when the issues were submitted to you **they should not have been submitted** in such a way as would have made it possible under any conditions or circumstances for the **open bar** to return in the Province of Ontario.

And I say further that I believe the sentiment of the people of Ontario upon this matter is so clear that he who runs may read, and if the **Liberal Party** is returned to power the **open bar** will never again be permitted.

I have said that on many platforms. I find that the people to whom I speak seem to understand my plain speaking, but sometimes it does not reach them through the more devious channels of the press.

May I say further that we not only look for straight issues but we look for straight administration of the law, and to-day we look

in the Province of Ontario to this man who is hailed as Prohibition leader to see that so far as this law is concerned at this critical moment when this great moral issue has to be decided there shall be no stretching of the law.

I find that during the past week an interpretation has been placed upon the Act, one that startles the very conscience of the community. Only on Saturday last it was announced in the synagogues in S. W. Toronto that so far as a certain liquor was concerned it would be served to those Jews who desired it, and they would get the document that entitled them to get it from the vendors. That was the startling condition, and it was scarcely understood what was meant. But let me go a little ahead of my story and tell you that on Monday morning the *Globe* appearing to know all about it inserted an article in which attention was called to the fact that there was going to be a serious issue of liquor, and in the evening the *Evening Star* rose to the occasion. We have an article which tells you that if prohibition be a success it is equally necessary to carry the premier on to the apologetic article which tells us that the License Department declared that the privilege was never abused by the Jews. The long and short of the resolution of the License Department was that under it the issue of liquor to our Jewish friends has been permitted under certain conditions that I shall presently refer to, and it is recited—and the gentleman who speaks of the matter is a very eminent and pious gentleman—the privilege is not abused and so far there have been no complaints about wine issued for religious purposes. That was on Monday afternoon. And the resolution recites that the motion passed by the Board was that:

"Whereas representations have been made to the Board of License Commissioners by the chief rabbi of the Jewish religion in Toronto that it is necessary that suitable wine should be provided for the use of members of the Jewish community in Toronto during the Feast of the Tabernacles for the year 1919, under the direction of the rabbi of each congregation, and an application has been made to the board for authority to import such wine as may be necessary for that purpose during the said feast, being a religious observance extending from Tuesday, the 7th day of October, until noon of Thursday of the 16th day of October, 1919, and it appearing desirable that such application be granted.

"Therefore be it resolved that Barnet Stone, residing at 633 Euclid Avenue, in the City of Toronto, be appointed a special vendor under the provisions of section 6a of the Ontario Temper-

ance Act for the period aforesaid; it being understood that the said wine shall be obtained through the Government dispensary at Toronto by the said vendor, who shall distribute the same under the directions of the rabbi of each congregation as aforesaid.

“(Signed) J. D. Flavelle,
“Chairman.”

Section 6a of the statute provides that the Board of License Commissioners may appoint vendors or such other persons for the purpose of importing into the Province wine for use in divine service—clearly a sacramental wine.

But what has happened so far as this is concerned? Under the force of this regulation there has been authority given to the Chief Conservative organiser amongst the Jews in S. W. Toronto for the purpose of appointing him a special vendor to import liquor by the thousands of bottles from Montreal into Toronto.

Under the authority of that regulation, Mr. B. Stone, who as I have said, jointly with the Chief Rabbi and the Police Magistrate Cohen of this city are the three chief Conservative representatives of the Jewish people in this city, appeared, according to an announcement, in the Synagogue in the Zionist Institute on Beverley Street on Sunday afternoon, and issued cards by the hundred to those who appeared, so that they might obtain what was said to be wine for religious service.

Now mark the condition of things. On the 25th September was the great Feast of the New Year. That is a solemn occasion marked by sacramental rights. Later during the week before the Day of Atonement there was some excuse so far as sacraments were concerned. But just upon the eve of the election this authority is given to obtain strong liquor in the City of Toronto under the guise of a religious performance and authority to obtain this liquor from the 7th until the 16th of the month.

When you consider the circumstances to which I shall presently refer, you will see that so far as this Government is concerned it is perfectly willing to sacrifice its regard for temperance and everything else, if by some measure as this it can save itself from the defeat it sees in the riding of S. W. Toronto.

And what were the orders that were issued by this gentleman who was turned for the occasion into Dr. Stone—I apologise to my medical friends in the audience—this gentleman who during the war was a profiteer so far as the making of clothing was concerned—let me read you one of the orders which I have had photographed and copies of which I shall be glad to give to

gentlemen of the press. They are dated October 7th. They were issued on October 5th because the liquor would not arrive until the 7th. They are on the Government Vendor, 29 Front Street, and this is an order to give the bearer whose name is given, 2 bottles of Vishnick for the Kiddush purposes during the evening festival—Signed by "J. Weinreb", Rabbi, and countersigned "B. Stone".

What does this mean? What is Vishnick? From what I have seen of it and smelt of it it appears to be very much like Cherry Brandy. And what do you think it is? The bearer is to get two bottles for the Kiddush purposes during the evening festival. (Mr. Dewart then stated that according to the Jewish encyclopedia, the rites of Kiddush would be more properly performed by saying a blessing over bread than to use beer and wine.) Now you understand what Kiddush means. It is the blessing that may be pronounced. Two bottles of cherry brandy for the blessing performance during the evening meal!

Does this License Board understand what it is doing? Apparently it did, because whatever precautionary measures were taken the liquor was imported from the city of Montreal and on Monday morning there were many at the vendor's store and Mr. Stone had to go down and explain that the liquor had not yet arrived. On Tuesday morning there was a still larger crowd until just before the opening of the store, because the documents had been issued by the hundred and have already been issued by the thousand.

What happened on the Tuesday morning? On the Tuesday morning shortly before the hour of 10 o'clock the chief Rabbi, Jacobs—accompanied by his Conservative "Doctor" and organizer—Stone—appeared at the store, doubtless because of alarm from the article in the *Globe*, and very shortly after that hour Mr. J. D. Flavelle, the Commissioner, was upon the spot, doubtless to see that the Jewish people of S. W. Toronto got what his friend Geo. H. Gooderham desired them to get. And so the merry chase went on during the day and by the hour of noon over one thousand bottles had been served—because I took the precautionary measure as soon as I knew of the matter to see that there were men there to see exactly what was taking place. And I have the photographs of some of them here so that I have a record of exactly what took place. And that went on all day Monday until the supply was exhausted. It went on again Tuesday until a notice was put up, and under the circumstances, whether it was because of a lack of supply or because of what had

happened when they had seen the photographers and others watching, no further liquor has been served.

This means that so far as this Government is concerned it is so desperately bound to defeat the Liberal candidates in S. W. Toronto that it is even willing to take this miserable pretext so far as S. W. Toronto is concerned. But I have too much confidence in the loyalty, honesty and patriotism of my Jewish friends who stood by me in 1916, and I want to tell my hypocritical friend Sir Wm. Hearst that he cannot buy the Jews of Toronto with a bottle of whisakey.

We have the evidence of the Chief License Commissioner being upon the spot; we have the evidence of what took place. We know that these sales went on wholesale, men and women getting not 1, but 2, 4 and 6 bottles at a time. (A voice—I got 9). My friend here who tested the matter in the interests of justice is a wholesaler because he says he got 9. The largest I had recorded was 6 bottles.

The vendors were not too particular as to what they gave and did not always stick to the Vishnick which was prescribed in Dr. Stone's order. But let us see a little later. Realise what this means—that a Government upon the eve of an election within ten days almost of the time when it is going to its execution—has tried to save its precious neck by the cheap pretext of trying to bribe one of the most respectable portions of the people in the Province of Ontario or the Dominion of Canada, or the City of Toronto. I go further so far as this matter is concerned. Some of the documents that I have received show that they are even more desperate in the means in which they carry on their business. I have in my hand two of these documents—orders for liquor—they are not prescriptions—they are not documents that can be dignified with the name of orders for sacramental wine. I have in my hand two documents issued after something had happened at 68 D'Arcy Street, issued after instructions had been given at a meeting which Geo. H. Gooderham attended this week, issued after he had spoken at that meeting; those who were there were instructed where they could get their liquor. And what happened? I have two of these documents addressed to the Government Dispensary and signed by "Rabbi" Sertz and countersigned by B. Stone, and those who know Mr. Sertz know that he is not a Rabbi but a caretaker in the Zionist Building.

I go further still. We have evidence to show that 400 orders were issued by this caretaker as a Rabbi and have been honoured by the Government vendors. A little further—Dó you tell me that this wine was for sacramental purposes? I have a bottle of

it here (produced). I will take a chance on any policeman in the City of Toronto arresting me for having liquor in my possession unlawfully. Supposing some poor soldier happens to be found with a 6 oz. bottle carrying it home what happens to him? It is \$200 and costs and six months next time.

We know that between 3,000 and 5,000 bottles of liquor have been issued from this Government vendor's store in two days and carried through the streets of Toronto while other respectable men are arrested and fined \$200.

This particular bottle is Cherry Brandy. Let me tell you what is more. So careless are they as to who obtains the prescription and gets the liquor on Dr. Stone's order; so careless of this particular liquor that while the order was issued to a Jew, the liquor was given out to a very good looking Christian who could not by any possibility have been charged with being a Jew.

That was a test case for the purpose of seeing how this law is administered by your prohibition premier.

(Mr. Dewart then read the inscription on the bottle "Cordial made from Cherries". He added: "There is a bar put across the next two words "Blend Brandy").

To disguise the character of what they were selling as wine, these words were crossed out.

Is this a harmless beverage or not? I had this analysed and what do I find? Thos. Heys & Son, the most reputable analysts in the City of Toronto or the Dominion of Canada, certify that they have made a determination of the alcohol in wine received from me marked Vishnick a cordial made from cherries imported by S. L. Nathanson of Montreal—sample received in quart bottle with original seal unbroken (that is the certificate of character I got).

Absolute alcohol by volume..... 35.84 per cent.

Equal to proof spirit..... 62.84 per cent.

Nearly 5,000 bottles of this 62 per cent. issued there in two days, and thank goodness through the loyalty of our Jewish friends in the City of Toronto we were able to present the evidence to you and the people of Ontario. Further, I have laid before you facts and there can be no possible contradiction. I have only given you an outline of what the evidence in my possession will prove. There has been a deliberate attempt to drive a coach and four through the law by the License Commissioners and the License Inspector and the men whose duty it was to look after the interpretation of the law. By no possible strained in-

terpretation could the law have been made to mean what these men have done by this violation of the Act.

I call upon Sir William Hearst to dismiss those three License Commissioners Flavelle, Dingman and Smith and the Inspector, Aycarst, or accept full responsibility day after to-morrow for what they have done. If Sir William Hearst is a prohibition premier he will not only denounce this act but will see that the officials who perpetrated this act are put out of office. Can Hearst do that? Sometimes a Government fails to do what it should, because they are so much tied up with certain interests that they are afraid.

We had a Crown Attorney in the City of Toronto who was not afraid to do his duty without favour or affection. We have a Crown Attorney to-day. I ask him, independently of what his masters may do, independently of the action Hearst may take, to prosecute those who have perpetrated this outrageous fraud.

We have full determination to see that the maladministration of the law in this Province shall cease, and we shall have the law administered as it has not been under this Conservative Government and so far as the administration of the law is concerned my record in the City of Toronto as Crown Attorney shows that I had no fear, favour or affection for any individual. And so far as the future is concerned the Liberal Party will see to it that the law is administered to the full.

EXHIBITS.

To: *Oct 7*

TO THE

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY

29 FRONT STREET, EAST

Please let bearer Mr. *S. Hadley*
have *100* bottles of Visknick for the Kiddush purposes
during the opening Festival.

Blaine

Signed

J. Wemreb

NAME

BREVETED 1911

PHONE M. 127

THOMAS HEYS & SONS
 ASSAY AND ANALYTICAL
 CHEMISTS

LABORATORY

TORONTO BRANCH

TORONTO, ONT.

Toronto, Oct. 8th/19Mr. H. H. Dewar

We hereby certify that we have made an

determination of Alcohol in Wine

received from you, marked, "Vishniok" a Cordial

finding as follows:

made from cherries,

imported by S. L.

Nathanson, Montreal.

Sample received in quart bottle, with original
 seal unbroken.

Absolute Alcohol (By Volume)... 55.84 %

Equal to Proof Spirit..... 62.04 %

Fees, \$

Thos. Heys & Sons
Charles H. Heys

**Reply to the Statement Given Out by Mr. Flavelle to the
Newspapers, Following Further Interviews
Given by Mr. Dewart in Ottawa.**

Ottawa, Oct. 10th, 1919.

While passing through Ottawa from the meetings at Pembroke and Almonte yesterday, on the way to Picton, where he was to speak to-night, Mr. Hartley Dewart, the Liberal Leader, when asked with reference to the statement of License Commissioner Flavelle which appeared in the Ottawa morning papers, said:—

Section 6 (a) of the Ontario Temperance Act provided for the appointment by the License Commissioners of vendors for the purpose of importing into the Province, amongst other liquors (a) "wine for use in divine service."

1. It is contrary to any fair interpretation of the law that the importation of wine to be used at the evening meal over which a blessing is said, could be so stretched as to be considered "wine" used in divine service.

2. If this is a fair interpretation of the law, why was this application never thought of until the week before a general election? The same conditions existed in 1916, 1917 and in 1918 but no one has suggested such a special dispensation. The most important Jewish Holy Days are their New Year's Day, which occurred this year on September 25th, and The Feast of the Atonement, two weeks ago. No order was passed to cover the days of these religious ceremonies, yet this order was passed for the Kiddush, a prayer by which the holiness of the festival is proclaimed at the evening meal, and which it is expressly set out, may be performed without the use of liquors.

3. By no special ruling can the wholesale importation of liquor, equal to proof spirits of 62.84 per cent. be justified.

4. If this was a proper thing to do, why was Barnet Stone, the Jewish Tory organizer and leading garment contractor for the Ottawa Tory Government in Toronto, appointed as special vendor in Toronto?

5. At the last session of 1919 the investigation into the abuses of the administration of the Act as to one of the vendor's stores in the City of Toronto, showed that the liquors seized from bootleggers had been sold to that vendor, that he doctored it, brought it up to strength and resold it at an advanced price, upon medical prescriptions to the afflicted public during the "flu" epidemic. It was this revelation more than anything else that forced the

Government to bring down, just before the close of the last session, on the 14th of April, the amendment to the Ontario Temperance Act which allowed the Board to buy liquors and sell them to such persons as may lawfully purchase the same. (Sec. 2).

6. The Board was also authorized to purchase and take all the stock of liquors owned or upon the premises of all the licensed vendors in Ontario. The Board, under the terms of the Act, did acquire these liquors and take all the stock of the vendors, and the Government has since continued the liquor business of the Province of Ontario without any intervention of any vendors. The vendors were wiped out of the City of Toronto or became Government employees, with the addition of the former Conservative organizer, Mr. A. H. Birmingham, upon the liquor staff of the Conservative Government. The plain intention of the Act was to wipe out the vendors in the Province of Ontario. The appointment of Mr. Stone is a clear violation of the whole spirit and plain meaning of the amendment to the law.

7. Mr. Flavelle says that if any irregularity, such as I have charged, has taken place, there is nothing to stop anyone who is guilty thereof of being dealt with pursuant to the Act. With the record of Attorney-General Lucas no one need look for relief from the Attorney-General's Department for the Province of Ontario.

8. Mr. Flavelle says that the Board feels justified in assuming that the authorities of the Jewish Church have acted in perfect good faith. The charge is not against the Jews of Toronto; it is against the License Commissioners. The responsibility and duty is theirs. The charge still stands—that this License Board, in the interest of its masters, the Hearst Government, in their hour of emergency in an election campaign, has lent itself to an illegal act. The Board should have known that their action is illegal. If they do not know it the members of the Board are not fit to hold their positions. If they do know it, they should be dismissed for their misconduct.

9. The Prime Minister and the members of the Government and the Legislature have not been consulted, so Mr. Flavelle says. "Whatever responsibility attaches to the action of the Board is assumed in full by the Board." This will not do, Mr. Flavelle. One of the important questions before the people today is whether the Liberal Party cannot be better trusted to enforce the law than a Premier and a Government which allow its violation almost under their very eyes.

10. Mr. Flavelle begs the question when he supposes that I would not contend that wine for communion purposes should not be available. I was not aware that any liquor that contained 62.84 per cent. of proof spirits had been served at communion in the Methodist Church. Sir William Hearst and Mr. Flavelle are both in a position to say whether this is what is used.

Just one word in conclusion. The public want to know what is the character of the transaction between this License Board and Mr. Barnet Stone. Why should not the Hearst Government buy the liquor itself in Montreal or wherever it was to be obtained? Why was Mr. Stone employed as purchasing agent? It is common talk that the Government purchasing agent of liquors is paid \$10,000 because of his special knowledge. Why was he not employed? Could not Mr. Birmingham, the former Conservative organizer, who has been added to the Hearst Liquor Department at a salary of \$3,500 per year, be trusted to do this work in the interests of the public and the Hearst Government? What price did Mr. Barnet Stone pay for the liquor in Montreal? What price did he charge the Hearst Government for the liquor? What was the arrangement, if any, that he made with the rabbi?

I have made no suggestion, as some of the papers put it, that the Government has bought the votes of the Jews with cherry brandy. What I have charged is that there was an attempt to use its power on the part of the Government to influence the attitude of the Jewish population in South West Toronto against the Liberal candidates.

Sir William Hearst and Mr. Flavelle know by this time that it has miserably failed. As I said in Toronto, "the Jewish votes cannot be bought with a bottle of Government whiskey or brandy."

I am informed that "Dr." Stone's dispensary for this Vishnick cordial (made from cherries and blended brandy) has suspended operations in Toronto. Is this because the supply has been so quickly exhausted; or because the Government knows that it was wrong and has decided, as a result of the disclosures, to discontinue its illegal practices?



NINE PROVINCES OF CANADA

EIGHT NOW UNDER LIBERAL PREMIERS



Premier Bell, P. E. I. Premier Norris, Manitoba. Premier Martin, Saskatchewan. Premier Stewart, Alberta. Premier Goin, Quebec. Premier Foster, N. B. Premier Murray, N. S. Premier Oliver, B. C. Hartley Dewart, K.C. Leader of Opposition in Ont.

Bring Ontario in Line